THE FARMER & GARDENER

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BALTIMORE: WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1839.

SPARROW'S POINT.

The name of this fine estate has been familiar to us from our earliest recollection. When we first knew it, which is more than forty years ago, it was then the property of Mr. Sprigg, of Strawberry Hill, near Annapolis, and when we say that he was a model of an *old Maryland gentleman*, we are sure we say more in his praise than if we were to write a panegyric of a volume's length and breadth. His noble homestead was at once the resort of the high-minded and the intellectual, and the seat of heartfelt hospitality. By descent it is now the property of Dr. *James Steuart*, a man of that bright era in our history, when men were raised to love their country for their country's sake—when patriotism was esteemed as a virtue—and when those clothed with power felt themselves bound by every generous impulse—by every tie that binds man to principle—to act for the public good. And well has he carried out those high reaching promptings of his youth, throughout his long life. As was the custom in the days of our colonial history, Dr. Steuart was educated in Europe, and had but just returned to his *native land* at the commencement of the revolution. Although he had been absent for many years, he returned but to love his country with the greater intensity: he felt that the hand of the oppressor had been upon her—that her cause was a holy and a just one, and despite of the privations, hardships and dangers he was about to encounter, he offered his services as Surgeon to the army of Washington, the which being accepted, he continued in that capacity until the conclusion of the war, devoting his time, his professional skill and his means, to the good cause, in which with singleness of heart, he had engaged—and to his honor we will record the fact, that he did so *gratuitously*. And if we know the man, and we think we do, we believe he received a more priceless reward—a richer boon—in the emancipation of his country from the oppressor's yoke, than would have been the pay and emoluments of a thousand surgeonships. During the last war we recollect to have seen him with his gray hairs waving in the breeze, in the rear of the gallant fifth regiment, at the battle of North Point. He was there too without office—a volunteer—like the good Samaritan ready to attend the wounded. Our feelings we find has carried us off from Sparrow's Point to its honored proprietor, and as we set out to speak of it, we must return to our subject. It consists of about six hundred acres of as fine alluvial soil as is to be found in our wide spread country—with inexhaustible deposites of oyster shells upon several of its fields, and countless loads of Sea ore daily washing on its shores, which extend about three miles and a half on the Patapsco river. By water we should suppose it is about seven miles from Baltimore; by land twice that distance. The buildings are comfortable, combining convenience and economy without show. There are six fields about fifty acres each, in tillage, which from present appearance bid fair to reward the Doctor for his unceasing toil and attention. We have visited him three times during the present season, and each time found him busy with his hands, directing his operations in person, having no manager, with as much zeal and enthusiasm as though he had but just passed his majority. As we looked upon him now directing his ditchers, and then his farm hands, with spirits as buoyant as those of youth—as we listened to the kindly tone of his voice, we could but admire the evidence of a well poised mind, and pay a silent tribute of praise to one of the few remaining links in the great connecting chain between the present and the better days of the republic.

Besides possessing one of the most fertile soils in the country, Sparrow's Point has a location as beautiful as wood and grove and water can make it. Nearly surrounded as it is by the Patapsco and its tributary streams, look in what direction you may, and the eye alights upon a landscape that fills the mind with wonder and delight—the river and the bay, the hill and the dale, each in turn contribute to render the scene, as far as the vision can roam, a perfect whole. We have never yet spent a day at this delightful spot but we left it with reluctance, and still more did we regret to separate from the generous host, whose natural kindness and unostentatious hospitality, makes one forget for a time that the *specimen* before him, of man as he ought to be, belongs to another and purer age.

In the New England Farmer, we find the following letter, communicated by the Rev. Mr. Colman. It shows that there is no mystery in the manufacture of Silk, and that it is one of the most profitable crops the Farmer can add to his homestead. Just read the following.—

Burnet, Vt. April 24, 1839.

DEAR SIR,—* * * I send you, to be deposited in your agricultural museum, two skeins of sowing silk manufactured by my daughter Sophia in 1836; also two skeins of colored silk manufactured by Miss Elvela Skinner the same year. I believe these samples are the first manufactured in this part of Vermont. In the fall of 1834, I procured from Mansfield, Conn. a few eggs, in the spring of 1835 the eggs hatched. I had thousands of worms. I tried to feed them on the leaves of the common mulberry in our woods; however in the course of a few days all died but seven. I had of the white mulberry leaves sufficient to sustain them. Five of the seven worms produced excellent cocoons; from these I had eggs enough in spring of 1836.

My white mulberries having grown, furnished a supply for 200 worms; and from these my daughter, then nine years of age, with a little help from Mrs. Stevens, manufactured thirteen skeins. The silk was reeled on a common hand reel, and twisted on a common woollen wheel. Miss Skinner manufactured hers after the same manner. Miss S. last year had about sixteen pounds of cocoons, most of which she has manufactured into sewing silk. Many of the tops of our white mulberry trees have been injured by the hard winters, but the roots send forth a plenty of sprouts every spring.

Miss Skinner a few days since sold 1000 of the Alpine 2 years old trees for $100, she has several hundred now standing. I examined them yesterday. They wintered well and are very nice. If you have any farmer's daughters in Massachusetts, that never saw a silk-worm, that will begin and manufacture better sewing silk than the enclosed, I should be glad to have them send you a sample. If you wish to ornament your agricultural museum, it must be done with the handiwork of the females.

Your friend,
HENRY STEVENS.

Agriculture—Agricultural Societies.—A very laudable spirit of agricultural improvement now

pervades the farming interest of this section. They are determined to become producers as well as consumers. They have been to 'Egypt for Corn' long enough. If blessed with favorable seasons, they intend there shall be no lack of bread-stuffs for home consumption, at least. The day of town plats, village lots, and trading farms for large boot on paper has gone by, and necessity has taught with force the truth of the homely Western phrase, 'root hog or die.'

One of the best indications of a fresh impulse to agriculture among us, is the spirit with which the farmers of the county have taken hold of the subject of forming an Agricultural Society. A Society has been organized, and the Fair to be holden next fall we venture to say, from the zeal and enterprize of the members, will be truly creditable and encouraging. A cooperation of the farmers of the county generally is important to the success of the Society, and the advancement of farming interests. The Legislature has made liberal provision for the State Agricultural Society, and the law we publish to-day, extends the helping hand to such as would help themselves and each other in an associated capacity.

Never were stronger inducements to active well directed industry placed before a farming community. The products of the farmer and the gardener command a ready market and high prices. Nor is there any danger of an over-stock in the Lake country. The avenues of trade will always carry off any super-abundance, bringing rich returns to the producer.—*Cleaveland (Ohio) Herald.*

From the White Mountain Ægis.

OAT PASTURE.

We find in the 2d vol. of the Transactions of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, an interesting communication from William Young, of Delaware, describing the mode which he had successfully adopted, of renovating lands, which had become so exhausted as to be "incapable of producing any crop." This "was effected by ploughing and sowing, for the purpose of producing pasture, and an accumulation of vegetable soil." For this purpose, wheat, rye, Indian corn, buckwheat, and oats, were severally tried, and the latter adopted as the best. The soil was a cold, heavy clay. His practice was to sow oats as early as possible in the spring, upon land ploughed in the fall, or in fields which were in pasture or oats the preceding autumn. These afforded early feed, and were fed until July or August, when the ground was re-ploughed, and again sown with oats; and these last afforded pasture from early September to December. Fertility was so far induced by this practice, that clover could be sown the second or third year. And when once in luxuriant clover, says Mr. Young, "there is no farmer at a loss how to make his fields as rich as he pleases, and having got them into good heart, it will be his interest to put them in such rotation as shall increase the vegetable soil, and consequent fertility of his fields. We beg the reader here to remark, that the great object of this excellent manager, was to make his fields grow clover—this attained, he considered further improvement easy. How much easier is it to prevent, than to cure barrenness? There is much land in the Atlantic States, however, so exhausted by bad husbandry, as to be incapable of growing clover. Mr. Young points out a mode by which it can be reclaimed, in a practice of some years; and on fields where no crop would grow, he, by his judicious management, maintained a dairy, fattened beef, and produced good crops, without the aid of any extraneous manures. Mr. Young's letter will be found at p. p. 187 to 199. Those who would profit by his example should consult his whole practice. Dr. Mease bears testimony to the correctness of Mr. Young's statements, having visited his farm in 1806 and 1808.

From the New England Farmer.

PREMIUM FARM REPORTS.

We publish below the report of William Buckminster, Esq. of Framingham. Mr. Buckminster received a premium of fifty dollars from the Massachusetts Society. He was honored likewise, with a premium on his farm this year, of fifteen dollars, from the Middlesex Agricultural Society. He received likewise, a premium of fifty dollars the last year from the Massachusetts Society. This is carrying a large swarth.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

GENTLEMEN:—I have made as correct a statement as possible, of the proceeds of my farm this season, and of my method of cultivation.

1. My answer to your first inquiry is—my farm consists of one hundred and fifty acres, exclusive of wood land.

2. It has a variety of soil. Its general character is a light loam, rather inclining to sand than clay,—some gravel in different parts; some of the low meadows have a peat bottom; no clay.

3. I have always found that by mixing soils of different qualities, I made a more permanent improvement than by putting on manure of any kind. I put light sandy loam on to wet and heavy loam; peat is useful to both. The greatest objection is the expense of carting. When the mixture can be effected by the plough, as it often can, the sub-soil often differing in quality from the surface soil, it is done at a very cheap rate.

4. Mine is a stock farm, and I till but little. I have in tillage this year, seven acres, including nursery. On a lot intended for corn or potatoes, I put about 20 loads or 5 cords of manure to the acre generally.

5. I use both long and compost manure.

6. I never put manure in the hills. It is one of the worst modes of practice. It jeopardizes the crop the present year, and operates unequally on the succeeding. It is an invitation to worms, and lessens the labor of the crows. It gives you more stalks than corn—more vines than potatoes—and more labor is required than in spreading it. I plough in the coarse manure and harrow in the fine.

7. I plough the green sward just before planting—first having spread on long manure; never suffer the manure to dry after spreading. Put a handful of ashes on the hill of corn; a spoonful of plaster on potatoes.

8. I mow, this year, about 45 acres of upland, including interval that can be ploughed; and we judge that we have cut 40 tons of merchantable hay on the same.

9. I irrigate none but low meadows—think the practice of watering high land injures the quality of the hay.

10. By making dams across the brook, I flow most of my meadows occasionally, and improve the grass both in quantity and quality. No matter how wet these meadows are kept, if the water is not suffered to stagnate and heat. These low meadows are spoiled for meadows by ditching. If we drain them we must introduce the English grasses.

11. I mow 25 acres of coarse meadow grass, very suitable for young stock, worth half the price of English.

12. I have reclaimed much low peat land, within a dozen years, and continue the practice. I began by paring and burning the surface. This mode has some advantages. In a dry summer, an acre may be prepared for seed at an expense of $20. The ashes furnish an abundance of manure for two or three years, and I have thus obtained one and a half tons of hay to the acre wthout other manure. But as many seasons prove wet, and stop our whole progress for the year, I have abandoned this mode, and prefer to cart on loam or sand, or gravel, in preference. When banks of this kind are near the margin of the meadow, a man with one yoke of oxen will cover over one acre in six days—$12. Ten loads of compost must then be hauled on—$10. This is the lowest estimate. A few years ago, I sold about four acres of such land at $200 per acre. Before it underwent this process, the same land never yielded a dollar per acre. I have reclaimed one acre of low land, which is not a peat bottom, at very little cost. When I purchased it, twelve years ago, it had never borne any crop. It was too wet to grow bushes. I drained it, and have gathered ten good crops from it in succession without any manure. Two of these were corn—one, potatoes; the other crops were grass, and we have often cut two of these in a season. Last summer I sold the standing grass on this acre, for two tons, without weighing,—the purchaser paid, within a fraction, twenty dollars for it. Since that, in August, we cut one load for a horse, of rowen, on the same, and now the cattle are taking from it a third crop. The soil is a black light mould, three to four feet deep—so light and puffy that we were obliged to carry on 20 loads of loam from the roadside, before the seed would vegetate. Since that, we have applied three or four loads of leeched ashes to the surface. This acre has been kept thus productive, by merely ploughing in the rowen, or second crop once in three or four years, and sowing grass-seed on the furrow in September.—Thus I kill the sour grasses without going through the unprofitable process of planting and sowing wet lands.

In reclaiming meadows that are tolerably even on the surface, I first drain them—then cart on loam, &c., enough to cover up the grasses completely, *not having mowed the grass*—this long grass helps to fill up the cavities, and much less loam is required to cover it. We lose the grass, but it is soon turned to manure, and we are not so likely to hear from it again as if we had cut it close. It is my rule to convert one or two acres annually into English. By the time the coarse

grass makes its second appearance, the sward below becomes so rotten that a common plough will turn it up.

13. I planted but one acre of corn this season; expect from it 60 bushels: spread on the manure and ploughed it in—put ashes in the hills. I now plant my rows one-fifth of a rod apart, and the hills two feet distant in the rows. I can thus obtain more corn, and as I have a machine for planting it, the labor of planting seven thousand hills in an acre rather than four thousand, is not increased. With this machine I can plant an acre completely in one hour and mark it out. Without it, I was twenty hours in doing the same labor.

14. I plant less than an acre of potatoes this season—consider them an exhausting crop on light loams, and can always obtain better grass after corn than after them. I spread on the manure and plough it in—hill them a little at the first hoeing, but not afterwards—use the cultivator for these and for corn—do not hill up the corn except with the mould thrown up by the cultivator. This instrument performs nearly the whole labor of tilling corn, when that is planted perfectly straight, as the machine does it. Our potatoes are unusually small. Mine will not yield 75 bushels to the acre, and I see many fields that were manured in the hill yielding much less. —I plant the long red and the Chenango—some blue noses.

15. I have now growing one acre and a half of ruta-baga, and half an acre of English turnips, planted to give to cattle—expect to gather 800 bushels from an acre;—can raise four bushels of these at less expense than one of potatoes. I planted one acre with eighteen thousand hills, in fifty-five minutes, with a new machine drawn by one horse. It marked out and planted, most perfectly, two rows at a time. I had no help but a boy to ride the horse. Here was forty-eight hours work performed in one, and only one pound and a quarter of seed used.

16. I have raised this season 200 bushels winter rye, sown last fall on newly cleared land;—seed was harrowed in—ground not ploughed—one bushel of seed to the acre. This was raised from less than ten acres. Have raised one acre and a half of good spring wheat—not yet threshed—estimate 30 bushels. Last year the crop was Indian corn. In the spring the ground was first harrowed thoroughly and the cultivator was run over the corn-stubbs—then the ground was nicely ploughed, once only, for I did not wish, after burying up all the rubbish, to uncover it again. We covered the wheat with an iron-tooth-harrow —then sowed the grass-seed and covered with a bush.

I have a newly invented machine that sows grain and all kinds of grass-seed very even. It is a box placed on a pair of small wheels, and the harrow is hitched to the hind side of it, so that the team sows the grain or the grass-seed very nicely, and harrows it in at one operation. This may be seen at David Prouty & Co.'s store, Boston.

We sowed one and a half bushels to the acre of the tea wheat—first having washed thoroughly and limed it with two or three quarts to the bushel—slacked lime;—after the wheat was up, fifteen bushels of wood ashes were spread on an acre. These gave the wheat a fine start, and kept the surface moist through the summer, and kept all the grass alive, that was sown in spring, through the drought of August. The soil is a gravelly loam. A bushel of slacked lime was sown on one part of the field, but we could not perceive that the kernel was better here than elsewhere.

17. In addition to this seeding with grass, I have sowed grass-seed, viz: clover, honey-suckle, herds grass and red top, on my ten acres of rye, for pasturage. The clover and Dutch honeysuckle were not sown till last spring—some of it on the snow—it promises well. In September last, I ploughed about an acre of low interval, that had never been ploughed, and rolled it down close, then sowed grass-seed. It lay too low to be planted, and therefore it was never ploughed, and it has never yielded the value of one-fourth of a ton of good hay to the acre. I put on eight loads of manure, mixed with as many more of sandy loam. If this does as well as the adjoining acre, which was seeded in the same way last year, I shall mow two tons from it. I have also seeded down about an acre of common meadow land, first draining it and then carting on loam on to the standing grass, and completely covering it up—ten loads of compost was then applied and the seed sown. Between thirteen and fourteen acres have been thus seeded this season.—By planting but little of corn or potatoes, I have manure for my grass lands, so that by merely turning them over in September, and covering up a green crop, I am enabled to keep all the mowing land in good order, turning it over as fast as it becomes bound out; and every time I thus turn it, whether I apply manure or not, I make the land richer, because I take no grain from it, but help it to a green dressing under the sod. I raise grain in sufficient quantity for my family and hogs, but cannot afford to raise grain for the market.

17. To increase the manure and to preserve it, I put the best soil I can procure from the roadside into the hog-pen and into the cow-yards, and under the sheds and the barns where the cattle lie. Soil is thrown into a hog-stye twice a week—also under the privy, which is set high; by this means, all disagreeable effluvia from these places is neutralized, and a large quantity of manure saved from evaporation. Still, my cheapest mode of making manure is, to turn the sod with a plough when it has a coat of grass on it—if it has none, give it a coat of buckwheat, which will grow on very poor land. I sometimes turn in two crops of buckwheat in a season. When this is well done, it is equal to 20 loads of stable dung to the acre.

17. I keep one yoke of oxen, two horses, four cows, and young cattle enough to consume my coarse hay. I have wintered 40 head, and sold four hundred dollars worth of hay the same season. I usually keep from 35 to 40 head through the year. I have three barns, and each has a cellar under the whole area. One is 70 feet by 40 —one is 40 by 30, and the other is 33 feet square. The young cattle go loose under these barns and the sheds attached to them, all winter, and are much more comfortable than when tied up by the head. They can always choose a dry place to lie in, and they eat coarse hay better when loose. They are watered in the yards and are never suffered to roam in winter. Not one pint of the liquid manure is lost, for it is absorbed in the loam and in the refuse hay. My cows also lie loose under a barn by themselves. They lie much cleaner through the winter than in stalls; their bags are clean, and the milk is as sweet in winter as in summer. One-half the labor of tending is thus saved, and the cattle winter better.

20. I purchase most of my cattle from the Vermont droves—a mixed breed.

21. When I raise calves, I suffer them to suck the first part of the milk for three months, and milk the last part for butter; they are then not so likely to be pod-bellied as when taken immediately from the cow.

22. Mine is not a dairy farm. Most of my pasturage is too distant to drive cows. We make our own butter.

The profits of my farm arise principally from the sale of cattle and hay. We reckon the value of the milk from four cows, at $35 each—$140.

23. I wintered 4 breeding sows, and raised from them 28 pigs—sold most of them at eight weeks old.

24. I keep them in summer on the refuse of the dairy—give them very little grain—had the breed originally from New York—cannot afford to raise or to buy much grain for pork; ruta-baga roots are cheaper than potatoes to feed them with.

25. The best article to be thrown into the hog-pen to increase and to preserve the manure, is loam. We should not throw them peat muck; they will not fatten so well, and they become very filthy in rooting it over. Straw and refuse hay is better to be put under cattle than hogs.—Hogs mix up manure very industriously, and turn it many times. They prepare it for immediate effect in the field; but it is much overrated: it looks richer than it is: it has been stirred so much, it is ripe for immediate action; but it lasts not so long as manure from neat cattle or from horses; its strength is gone the first season.—Horse manure, if kept from heating too much, is more lasting and more valuable.

26. My mode of farming requires very little labor: one man can perform the whole, except the haying. I hired this summer, one man for 7 months, at $16 per month; one-sixth of this time he had lost, taking one day each week to himself. For three weeks in hay time, I hired on the average, three additional hands,—nine weeks. My son, a lad of eighteen, has assisted two-thirds of his time, and I have done but little on the farm myself, except in hay time, about one month, when I labored half the time.

In hay time I gave one dollar a day on the average. One steady man and a boy twelve years old, would do my work for the seven months after April first, except the haying. In winter I hire none, and have little to do but to tend my stock.

27. I have five hundred apple trees, and most of them are grafted.

28. I have forty pear trees, thirty-five peach trees, twenty bearing English cherry trees, three black mulberry trees, three plum trees, five quince trees, and two Siberians.

29. Borers have not troubled us much: cank-

er worms are not plenty this year. To kill them, I dig about the trees, or plough, or turn in hogs late in the fall, and sow corn about the roots.

30. We use no ardent spirits. Cider and water sweetened with molasses, is our strongest drink.

Principal amount of produce this year:

Hay for sale, 25 tons	$400
Have sold 10 beef cattle for	367
Have still to turn this fall, 8 more, valued at $240; but I deduct therefrom the original cost of the cattle, $116; this leaves to be added	134
And I keep the stock good in number.	
Sixty bushels corn $60; 200 do. rye $250,	310
Three acres buckwheat, 43 bushels, at $1,	43
1000 bushels ruta-baga for stock, not counted.	
30 bushels wheat at 10s. 6d.	53
70 bushels potatoes,	28
Sold hogs and pigs to the amount of $81 1-2	81
Two on hand to keep stock good.	
145 bbls. good merchantable apples at 7s.	169
30 bbls. cider at 7s. 6d.	37
Cash for cattle taken in to pasture	25
Produce of 4 cows at $35 each	140
For trees sold from the nursery	48
	$1,835
Deduct half value of potatoes that will be given to stock or hogs	14
	$1,821

This is as accurate a statement as I can make. I cannot say it is perfect,—it is nearly so.

WM. BUCKMINSTER.

MULTIPLYING SWARMS OF BEES.

All who have read the Georgics of Virgil, will recollect the story which the old poet relates, of manufacturing swarms of bees by beating a heifer to death, and leaving her carcase to breed bees.—This mode will do much better in poetic theory than in sober practice. By studying nature, and following or applying the laws which are unfolded to us by careful research, many things can be accomplished which were before considered among the impossibilities. This is proved by the researches of Mr. Weeks, of Salisbury, Vermont, into the natural history of bees. He has become so familiar with their manners and customs, that he thinks nothing of taking a few spare ones from any hive, shutting them up by themselves, and after compelling them to raise to themselves a queen, sets them to raising up a swarm of their own. At first we were a little inclined to doubt this; but after reading his treatise, which is full of practical instruction in the business, and having some correspondence with him, we have come to the conclusion that it must be so.

The following extract from a letter received from him, dated March 25th, will be interesting to our readers:

"I am indebted to a gentleman who had travelled in Italy, for my first *thoughts* of compelling bees to make *queens*. I devised means instantly to try the experiment, and succeeded. I tried again and again, and in various ways and under various circumstances, and never failed in a single instance.

I have had them robbed, but never until after the young queen had made her escape from the cell where she was raised. That the birth of the queen is hastened so that she hatches several days sooner than her sisters, (Larvæ) there can be no doubt. The fact is obvious to every close observer. Now whether it is the difference in food, or change of position, from a horizontal to a perpendicular one, which changes her nature to a queen, is more than I can tell. But one thing is certain: their nature must be changed, if changed at all, before they have obtained their entire growth, for all chrysales, with which I have any knowledge, become perfect—entire—before they reach this period of their existence. If I am not mistaken, all naturalists agree to the following fact, which is this: 'The peculiar jog which constitutes a male or female in the insect tribe, is produced while in the larvæ state;' not by design, however, in many, as in the honey bee tribe." * * * * * *

In regard to the multiplication of swarms, he observes:

"That bees may be increased to any extent without swarming, there is not a doubt. Compelling the bees to make extra queens, is the foundation of the whole business. And this may be done in any country favorable to the raising of bees.

"The most northern latitudes are not as favorable to increase colonies of bees without swarming, as in a more mild climate, and where the seasons are longer. I have tried this experiment several times, and have not yet failed. I have divided them, and received a swarm from one of the divisions the same season. I have transferred and divided in the same season with perfect success, and thus far I have not failed in a single trial, when the experiment was made in accordance with the rules set forth in my manual. Bees may be increased to any extent without swarming, where the seasons are favorable to that object.—In this latitude the seasons are too short to make very rapid advances.

"Artificial heat is not as favorable to the breeding of bees, nor to their health and lives, as natural heat. I have set them to breeding in January, but I found that the heat produced by the fire, though moderate, in the course of two weeks caused death in many of the old bees, and a chill destroyed the larvæ, and I was compelled to relinquish the winter enterprise, as unprofitable business. I am inclined to think that a room may be so constructed and so warmed by heated air, that swarms may be forwarded in the spring to great advantage."

We trust that Mr. Weeks will pardon the liberty we have taken, in publishing so much of a private letter; but the information is so novel and interesting, that we deemed it a duty to lay it before our readers.—*Maine Farmer.*

FARMING IN EAST MARYLAND.

Smyrna, (Md.) February 19th, 1839.

Hon. J. Buel.—While writing on business, I will say a word of our country between the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays. The system of agriculture heretofore has been ruinous to the land. It was get all you can, and make little or no return to it; but for the last eight or ten years, our farmers appear to be convinced of their former errors, and are giving their attention to the improvement of their lands; and the effect is, our country is fast changing for the better—lands are going up in price, although now, farms with good improvements, can be bought at from $10 to $20 per acre. I have travelled through the western states, and Iowa, and Wisconsin territories, and as far south as Missouri, and I am satisfied from two tours through that country, and from all the information I could get, that better investments can be made in land on the peninsula, between the two bays, than can be made in any of the western states. Our immediate vicinity to the Baltimore, Philadelphia and New-York markets, the freights being from five to six cents per bushel, and nineteen out of twenty farms being within five or six miles of tide water, must always give us an advantage over those remote sections. And again, the high price of labor is a great drawback in that country; and if we cannot make as many bushels per acre as they can there, we can make as many dollars clear per acre; for I am convinced that every dollar we lay out on our land, nine times out of ten we get paid back in the first crop, and our land is increased in value. A few years past, I purchased some poor worn out land near this place, that would not bring ten bushels of corn to the acre, and I have improved it, pricipally, from the resources and products of the land. I had a lot of 2¾ acres and 8 rods enclosed, which was in clover in 1836. I cut the clover twice in 1836; in October of that year, I covered it with about 130 one horse loads of cow and horse yard manure, and flushed it under in the fall of 1836; and in the spring of 1837 flushed again, and planted it in corn; the rows seven feet apart—dropped, as near as we could, two feet apart; left two stocks in a hill; and a row of potatoes between each row of corn. In the fall of 1837, we got 149½ bushels good sound corn, and 315 bushels potatoes. The corn at 85 cents, the market price, is $126,07; 315 bushels potatoes, at 35 cents, the maket price, is $110,25; gross amount, $247,-32½, being $84,76 per acre. My friend and townsman, George W. Cummins, Esq. last year, cut from 39 acres 2 roods and 15 perches, 992¾ bushels red wheat, average weight 60 lbs., making a fraction over 25 bushels to the acre.

I make these statements to show what our land will do with attention. None of this land is in high state of cultivation. Some part of Mr. Cummins' wheat, it was thought, would cut 40 bushels to the acre. I think I can say we have not one waste acre to the 1,000, clear of the influence of the tide, that our country is remarkably healthy, and that we have all the good things the bays and rivers furnish: and yet with all these advantages, for the last 20 years, you will discover our population has been nearly stationary, owing to the mania for emigration to the south and west.—Many persons wishing to emigrate, a few years past, would sell off their farms for much less than their buildings cost, and give away perhaps 300 or 400 acres of land, nearly worth $20 the acre with proper management; but I am pleased to say the thirst and mania for emigration has almost ceased. Many have gone and spent the labor of years, and returned; and now they can appreciate our country. I saw in my western tours, persons from New-York state in the west, land specula-

tors, who, if they would come and view our country, could not but be pleased with it. Persons of information who have travelled much through the United States, say this is the garden spot of the United States.

BENJ. BENSON.

We suspect Mr. Benson is right in saying, that Maryland and Virginia offer better bargans to the enterprising farmer, than are generally found at the west. The lands in the former *can* be rendered productive—and they enjoy advantages of markets, &c. which must be a great drawback to the interior west.—*Cond., of the Cultivator.*

From the Magazine of Horticulture.

Pits for protecting plants during winter.—I think you would tempt many of your amateur subscribers, by making them acquainted with the virtues of a good pit for the keeping of tender roses, fuschias, pæonias, (tree) verbenas, carnations, and other tender herbaceous perennials generally—rhododendrons, azaleas, English laurels, *Aucuba*, japonica, etc., Kerria japonica. I had one constructed this fall, 22 feet by 14, and 3 feet deep. Every fine day I remove the shutters (if there be no frost within) and give air. I have in it all the above kinds of plants, except azaleas, and, as yet, every thing in a fine healthy state. The thermometer has been but once below thirty-two degrees, and then I believe it was not quite one degree below it. There has been very little frost within. I presume it would answer for camellias, as they could stand considerable frost, if the airing take place gradully, and with the exclusion of the direct rays of the sun.—*Yours, J. W. J., February*, 1839.

Successful experiment in multiplication of petals.—For the encouragement and gratification of the florist, especially should he be a lover of native plants, we subjoin an interesting fact connected with his pursuits. A few years ago, a specimen of *T*halictrum *a*nemonoides (better known as *A*nemone *t*halictorides) having an extra number of petals, was observed and gathered in the vicinity of one of our western cities. Submitted to pot culture, in a good compost, it showed a decided tendency to become multiplex, until its bloom in the present spring has exhibited a truly double character. This little plant, or rather its British representative and co-species, is familiarly known as a delightful floral gem, to several, who have a taste for choice flowers; so pretty, so white, and so modest its habits, it needs but an introduction, to be admired and prized by all. Not a few of our native plants may be annually detected in this abnormal aberration, and should be immediately transplanted into a more congenial soil, that they may become valuable, not only to that rare class of florists, the lover of American plants, but also to every one who delights in multiplex or double flowers.—J. L. R.

From the Maine Famer.

CULTURE OF SUGAR BEET.

The business of making our own sugar is beginning to attract a good degree of attention among the farmers of our State, and we have received from various sources requests on the subject. This business, although it promises fair to become a prominent feature in the farming operations of our country, is yet in its infancy. It has been successfully carried on in many parts of Europe, where valuable improvements have recently been made in it. We have but little practical knowledge in any branch of the business, and must therefore give such information as we have collected from the various publications on the subject.

Variety. There are several varieties of Beet from which sugar has been extracted, but the greatest yield of sugar from a given number of pounds of root is obtained from the White (Beta Alba,) which, however, has been but little raised in this part of the country. What few experiments that have come to our knowledge have been made with the yellow or amber colored root, which grows longer than the white, and are generally considered to yield a much larger number of pounds to the acre, and upon the whole, are more profitable to raise in our soil and climate than any of the other kinds.

Quality and Preparation of Soil. The selection of a congenial soil for this as well as all other plants is of the utmost importance in producing them in their greatest perfection. The beet roots delight in a deep loose loam, well stirred and pulverized to the depth of 12 or 14 inches, that it may extend its latteral shoots in every direction the more readily to collect the nourishment within their reach for the support and growth of the plant. A hard clayey soil that will bake and crack in a drouth is most unpropitious for this crop. In dry seasons, however, it has succeeded admirably on intervals that have a clayey bottom, on which is loam and decayed vegetable matter to the depth of 16 to 18 inches. Like all other root crops, it requires a tolerable degree of moisture, but if it has too much water it will yield less sugar to the hundred pounds of roots than if raised on high and moderately dry ground. And it is a fixed principle that the more sugar you obtain the better quality it will be. The same remark holds good with regard to potatoes, and every other root crop, the more congenial the soil and climate in which they are raised and the greater perfection to which they are brought, the greater amount of starch they *contain*, and the better and pleasanter flavor they will have. Therefore a soil *neither* very wet or very dry is best adapted to their culture. Butler in a small treatise on this subject, says—

"Argillaceous and deep soils, with a mixture of silicious matter are exceedingly favorable to the growth of the beet; chalky soils are less favorable, because they are usually shallow, and consequently impede the development of the root. The sandy soils in the vicinity of the seacoast might probably suit them well, as they frequently do other roots, but I am not aware that the experiment has been made. Alluvial soils must in general be highly favorable. In all cases it is suitable that any land devoted to this culture should have a depth not less than eight or ten inches of arable land."

There is one principle which has been abundantly proved in Europe, and we have no doubt it will apply with equal force to this country, that is, the more northern the latitude in which the beet roots can be brought to perfection, the greater amount of sugar they will yield. In Russia and Germany which are situated in a higher northern latitude than any portion of the United States, the beet is found to succeed better and yield a larger amount of sugar, than in the south of France.

In the preparation of the soil to receive the seed, too much stress cannot be laid on having it well and perfectly pulverized and made fine by ploughing, harrowing &c. This crop should not, therefore, be placed upon newly broken up ground, but will advantageously follow any grain crop, provided the stubble be turned in as soon as the grain is reaped, and harrowed and again ploughed in the spring. The best manure is decayed vegetable matter, and it is best to apply it abundantly to the crop which precedes the beets, and this practice should be more strictly regarded when long manure from the barn yard is used. As the land should be well enriched, it will be well to apply a dressing of decayed vegetable, or well rotted barn yard dressing in the fall, so that it may be turned under with the stubble. Sheep manure is very energetic, and said to be favorable to the growth of this crop. It may be advantageously mixed with any other kind of dressing for this purpose. Salt at the rate of 1 or 2 bushels to the acre is very advantageous to the perfection of the crop. All the refuse and remains of the beet mixed with a portion of lime and earth forms a good dressing.

Seed and Sowing. Be sure that you have good seed and of the right kind, and after the ground has been thoroughly prepared with the plough, harrow and roller, with the best drill machine that can be procured (for there are many now in use) deposite the seed from three fourths to an inch deep, and about six inches apart in the rows, which should be from one and a half to two feet apart. If the land is rather heavy and moist, a ridge should be thrown up to receive the seed, but if not it should be left level. Altho' the beets will come to maturity in our shortest seasons if planted any time in May, yet, it is well to sow the seed as early as the season will permit the ground to be well and thoroughly prepared, in order to guard against a failure, which sometimes happens in consequence of protracted wet weather, the seed rots and then a new sowing must take place.

The capsulæ or husk which contains the seed is thick and hard, and if the ground be dry and warm on which the seed is to be sown, it will be well to soak it from 24 to 48 hours in water. This will enable it to sprout and come up three or four days earlier, but if the ground be moist there will be little need of soaking it.

After the plants are up they should be kept clear from weeds, and after they have obtained a tolerable size, passing the Cultivator lightly between the rows will be beneficial, especially if the weather be dry. There is no danger of stirring the dirt too much or too often among them, although it is not beneficial to draw much earth around the plants.

When the outside leaves droop towards the ground, and turn somewhat yellowish, then they have ceased to vegetate and are ready to be harvested. The digging should be done with a garden fork or spade in a clear day, and as much of the dirt shook from them as can be conveniently, and the tops cut off, which completes the busi-

ness. The last operation can be performed by having a boy to follow the digger and place them in a line with the tops all one way, and then let the man pass along the line with a sharp spade and strike off the tops, which may be very quickly done.

TREATISE ON LIME BURNING.

By Professor Ducatel.

CHAPTER V.

Modes of conducting the operation in Lime-burning.

The kiln having been constructed, it must be suffered to dry spontaneously for several days, after which time, a moderate fire is made in it, and gradually increased, in order that the contraction of the mortar, by being regular, should not leave any large fissures. When the masonry has become perfectly dry, if a *periodical kiln* be in use, the stone is then placed in it in the form of a pointed arch, using the longest pieces in such a way as to leave as much interval between them as possible, in order that the flame may have an easy circulation. This is easily accomplished by building up the arch with a ring of larger pieces, admitting of spaces of from two to three inches between each other, and using wedges between the rings, to keep them apart if necessary. The arch being built up, the stones are thrown in indiscriminately, managing however, in such a way as to leave as much space as practicable between them. Care must be had to collect the largest pieces towards the centre of the whole mass, where the heat is most intense; those of a middling size are arranged along the sides of the kiln; and lastly, the smaller stones are reserved for filling up and they occupy the top of the kiln.

The stones being thus arranged, a slow fire should be kept up in the fire-room for ten to twelve hours, the smoke of which blackens the stones, and issues freely through the top of the kiln. The object of this operation, which the French call *fumage*, (smoking,) is to allow time for the whole mass of stone to become heated by degrees: for, if the fire were urged, the more compact stones might, by the sudden expansion of the vapours within them, fly to pieces, which would break the arch, and cause the whole arrangement to sink down. The fire is then increased, but still gradually; and when the mass, to about onethird of its whole height, has attained a red heat, the fire must be kept up equally, and every precaution taken to prevent any sudden cooling; for were a current of cool air to be admitted, which would blacken the stone previously red hot, the whole success of the operation would be frustrated. It has also been remarked, that at this period of the operation, the flame, probably in consequence of the rarified state of the air in the upper portions of the kiln, travels with difficulty towards the top, and is frequently driven back with much force in the direction of the eye, out of which it would issue, if not closed. This accident is peculiar to those kilns that are very narrow at the top, and is called by the French, *rebutage*. By degrees, however, the flame reaches the upper portions of the kiln, issuing freely from its top. A few hours before the close of the operation, a sinking of the entire charge amounting to about one-sixth of its whole elevation is observed, and the flame passes out at the top, accompanied with very little smoke, this is a certain indication that the calcination of the stone is about to be accomplished. In this stage of the process, the fire should be gradually checked, until the final completion of the operation. In kindling the fire it has been recommended to arrange the logs of wood crosswise, in order to afford a freer circulation of air; and when the logs are too large, they should be split, as they are then found to burn with a brisker fire.

In those kilns that burn bituminous coal, the stone having been disposed of as previously described, a fire of small wood is first kindled, over which a layer of coal, from 4 to 5 inches thick, in pieces about the size of the first, is placed; using the precaution not to press them down too closely, so as to prevent the free passage both of the air and the flame. So arranged, the fire is to be kept up constantly, but moderately, until the stone be sufficiently heated; it is then charged to increase its intensity; but still avoiding to use indiscriminately large lumps with the smaller coal, as well as to stir up the fire too often; because, in either case, there is a risk of choaking up the grate, by which the combustion would not only be retarded, but sudden cooling might take place that would bring about the *rebutage* of the flame. As a general rule, a coal fire should never be touched, but when, by cakeing, it forms an arched mass through which the flames cannot penetrate: and it has always been found advantageous to use the coal in a very wet state. *Charcoal* may likewise be used in a kiln of the description now under consideration, in which case it is only necessary to arrange the pieces as loosely as possible, and pay great attention to keep up the fire. Sometimes the combustible and stone are arranged in alternate layers, diminishing the depth of those of coal, as those of stone are increased in filling up the kiln. If the stone be a very hard one the layer of coal must be increased, but gradually diminishing the quantity as it recedes from the grate. The layer of stones, on the contrary, should increase in depth in the ascending order, and the largest pieces be reserved for the upper strata; because these are for a longer time exposed to the action of the fire, which being kindled at the bottom, gradually reaches to the top. The thickness of the layers may vary from 6 to 27 inches. The stones are so arranged as to allow an easy passage to the flame, and to this effect, they are placed with their smaller end downwards, the larger intervals between them being filled with small pieces of stone. The object of this is to prevent the smaller coal from becoming intermixed with the stone. After-three alternate layers of coal and stone have been arranged, the fire should then be kindled, to avoid the great inconvenience of taking down the whole kiln should any accident happen in the kindling.

Oyster-shells, also, may be conveniently burned in a kiln of this kind, by stratifying them in horizontal layers alternately with the most convenient combustible at hand; but as the shells lie closer together, it is advisable to construct independent flues, by which a sufficient draft of air may be regulated at pleasure. A *square kiln* is, however, preferred to a conical one, when wood is employed, because there is obviously a saving of labor in cutting it of a uniform size; yet when faggots and brush-wood are at hand, the *conical kiln* is employed without any inconvenience.

The mode of conducting the operations of the *perpetual kiln* in the State of New York, in which *anthracite* is burnt, is as follows:—The coal and stone are arranged in alternate layers. The first charge is made by constructing a grate over the *eye* with large stones fitted in loosely and sufficiently apart, to allow the kindling of the coal, of which a layer is first put on: the stone is then *lowered* down upon it, and properly disposed of by hand, and so on alternately with the coal, until within eight feet of the top. The kiln is then fired from below, and at the expiration of four days the whole being ignited, more stone and coal are thrown in. The coal should *not* form a complete layer over, or covering to the stone, but a little more than fill up the interstices between the pieces, and care must be had not to allow too much of it to settle round the walls, as the heat would destroy them: the kiln is then finally dressed off with smaller stone. The morning of the next day after this operation, the kiln is opened at bottom, and from 90 to 100 bushels are taken out to be slaked; this is repeated in the evening, and successively every morning and evening without interruption. When the materials in the kiln have sunk down to within six or eight feet of the top, fresh supplies are added, and this is continued indefinitely.

At Barngat, as soon as the lime is taken out, it is slaked by using two pails of water for about 3 and 1-2 bushels of lime; and before being shipped, (for most of this lime is used for agricultural purposes,) an additional quantity of water is thrown over it. One ton of coal, it is supposed, will burn over 200 bushels of lime. The lime-burners here are of opinion that the stone may be used indiscriminately, of all sizes, but this is an error, the universal practice in Europe being, to break it down to the size of the fist.

Wood, charcoal, peat, bituminous coal, and especially coke, are also used in *perpetual kilns*, and the arrangement of the materials, as well as the relative proportions of each to be employed, will vary according to the nature of both. When coal is used, its layers should be thicker in the centre than on the sides, in a ratio of difference of 4 to 3. In those kilns that are provided with two or more fire-places, choice must be made in kindling of that towards which the wind is setting, provided it be not too strong. It is always important to try to obtain an equal fire throughout each successive layer,—but this is not always easily effected, because it frequently happens, that the combustion goes on more rapidly in one direction than another, which is partly owing to the layer of stone being thicker on the sides, and also less supplied with coal. Those parts of the kiln where the fire has become checked may be discovered, by remarking that in such places the stones are not so discolored by smoke, as where the fire is more regular. The lime-burner is then immediately to turn his attention to those spots, and with his poker clear the impediments to the free circulatian of the air. The perfect calcination of the inferior layers of stone, is generally indicated by a great diminution of smoke, which usually takes place when the fire has reached about the three-fourths of the height of the kiln. The

practice in Europe is then to take out all the lime that has been made (being about two-thirds of this same height,) or as high as where pieces of ignited coal are observed intermixed with it. It must be taken out with care; for a sudden fall would endanger the result of the operation.

Perpetual Kilns are likewise in use in which the combustible is separated from the stone; the form of them is in general, and by preference, made eliptical, as represented in the lower figures of Plate III. and on Plate IV. In kilns of this construction, it has been found that the stone is most calcined towards the walls; so that it is necessary to build them as high, in proportion to their diamteter, as possible, and to increase the number of hearths on the sides. The kiln, represented on Plate IV., is said to yield 200 bushels of lime every 24 hours, and is an improvement upon a plan previously suggested by Count Rumford. The advantages of such kilns are obvious; as there is a constant renewal of the combustible and stone there is not that loss of heat which necessarily follows where the whole charge is to be repeated; for whilst the portions of calcined stone are cooling, they impart their heat to the new charge and thereby contribute to its calcination; hence the reason for elevating the fireplace above the hearth upon which the lime is drawn out. Moreover the combustible and stone being separated, there is not the same danger of injuring the quality of the lime for those purposes for which it would be desirable to possess it of great purity.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF HAY, VEGETABLES, AND CORN.

There is a great deal of excellent sense, says the Salem Gazette, in Mr. Colman's late agricultural Report. We make a brief extract which will be interesting to the large proportion of our readers who are engaged in agricultural pursutits:

I wish briefly to draw the attention of farmers to the value of hay, compared with other crops, for the feeding of stock. An acre of hay yields one ton and a half of vegetable food. An acre of carrots or sweedish turnips, will yield from ten to twenty tons, say fifteen tons, which is by no means an exaggerated estimate. It has been ascertained by experiment, that three working horses, fifteen and a half hands high, consumed at the rate of two hundred and twenty-four pounds of hay per week, or five tons one thousand and forty-eight pounds of hay per year, besides twelve gallons of oats each per week or seventy-eight bushels by the year. An unworked horse consumed at the rate of four and one quarter tons of hay in the year. The produce, therefore, of nearly six acres of land is necessary to support a working horse by the year; but half an acre of carrots at six hundred bushels to the acre, with the addition of chopped straw, while the season for their use lasts, will do as well if not better. These things do not admit of doubt. They have been subject of exact trial.

It is believed that the value of a bushel of Indian corn in straw and meal, will keep a healthy horse in good condition for work a week. An acre of Indian corn which yields sixty bushels will be ample for the support of a horse through the year. Let the farmer, then, consider whether it be better to maintain his horse upon the produce of half an acre of carrots, which can be cultivated at an expense not greatly exceeding the expense of half an acre of potatoes, or upon half an acre of ruta baga, which can be raised at a less expense than potatoes, or upon the grain produce of an acre of Indian corn; or on the other hand, upon the produce of six acres of his best land in hay and grain, for six acres will hardly do more than to yield nearly six tons of hay and seventy-eight bushels of oats. The same economy might be successfully introduced into the feeding of our cattle and sheep.

These facts deserve the particular attention of the farmers who are desirous of improving their pecuniary condition. It is obvious how much would be gained by the cultivation which is here suggested; how much more stock would be raised, how much the dairy produce might be increased; and how much the means of enriching the land, and improving the cultivation, would be constantly extending and accumulating. But when we find on a farm of two hundred acres, that the farmer cultivates only two acres of potatoes, one acre of ruta baga, and perhaps a quarter of an acre of carrots, we call this "getting along," in the common phrase; but we can hardly dignify it with the name of farming. I am aware that labor of a proper kind is in many cases difficult to be managed. Farming, likewise, can in few situations be successfully managed, unless the farmer has capital to employ, equal at least, to one year's manure, and one year's crop. A large portion of our farmers, also, from the nature of their habits and style of living, are so prosperous and independent, they have no occassion to extend their cultivation beyond what it now is in order to meet their wants, and to incur all the trouble, vexation, and risk of employing more labor, expending more capital, and increasing their cares.

PLANTING POTATOES.

There seems to be a great diversity of opinion among sensible men and women concerning the most profitable kind of Potato to plant. Each separate sort has its eloquent advocates and stern defenders. The *Rohan* stands foremost in the contest, and seems rather to lead in the race. Its bulk does not retard its speed, and its numerous *eyes* enable it to keep a bright look out to the windward. The *Blue-noses* have pretty active friends in the struggle for precedency;—but their color, in this anti-amalgamation day, seems to present an obstacle to their going ahead much. They are less bulky than the Rohan, it's true, but they are more soft, (or *mealy*, as the term is) and are unlike the Dutchman's pudding which the boys used for a foot-ball a week without bruising. The *Chenangos* are hard customers, those we have named, running neck and neck, as the jockeys say, with the very best Irish murpheys. But we have *our* choice. Noncommittal have we stood for some time, while the Potatoe war has waxed hot and the blows have fallen fast and thick about us. Astride the fence no longer can we remain. —We come down into the furrow and stand on our own potatoe hill and commit ourself in behalf of that little delicate root, the *lady's finger!* Here we stand, ready with an editorial *spade*, to dig into the bowels of any man's bread basket, who doubts our truth or who would attempt by a side-way inuendo or direct cut, to do violence to this favorite potatoe. He must be worse than an infidel who questions the goodness of a lady's finger, when made tender and nutritious by the application of *hot ashes.—N. Hamp. Courier.*

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ *These Prices are carefully corrected every* MONDAY

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	1 75	—
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100lbs	—	—
CORN, yellow	bushel	85	86
White	"	81	82
COTTON, Virginia,	pound	14	15½
North Carolina,	"	13½	15
Upland,	"	15	17
Louisiana —— Alabama	"	—	17
FEATHERS,	pound.	—	55
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	1 69	1 75
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	—	—
Do. do. baker's	"	—	—
Super How. st. from stores	"	6 75	7 00
" " wagon price,	"	7 00	—
City Mills, super	"	7 37	7 50
" extra	"	—	—
Susquehanna,	"	7 25	—
Rye,	"	5 62	—
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	18 50	—
do. in bbls.	bbl.	4 37	—
GRASS SEEDS, wholes. red Clover,	bushel.	12 50	13 00
Kentucky blue	"	—	—
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	2 75	3 00
Orchard,	"	2 00	2 50
Tall meadow Oat,	"	—	3 00
Herds, or red top,	"	—	1 00
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	17 00	19 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	9	—
" water rotted,	"	—	—
HOGS, on the hoof,	100lb.	—	9 50
Slaughtered,		—	—
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	14	—
second,	"	12	—
refuse,	"	—	—
LIME,	bushel.	32	33
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
OATS,	"	45	—
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.	1 40	—
Black eye,	"	1 37	—
Lady,	"	1 40	—
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone, cargo,	ton.	3 25	—
Ground,	barrel.	1 37	1 50
PALMÆ CHRISTÆ BEAN,	bushel.	—	—
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	95	1 00
Susquehannah,	"	—	none
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	5 00	5 50
" brown and red,	"	6 00	6 50
" fine red,	"	9 00	12 00
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	10 00	20 00
" yellow and red,	"	10 00	14 00
" good yellow,	"	10 00	15 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	15 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	6 00	10 00
" ground leaf,	"	7 00	13 00
Virginia,	"	6 00	10 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	—
Kentucky,	"	6 00	8 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	—	—
Red, best	"	1 60	1 63
Maryland	"	—	—
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	41	42
" in hhds.	"	40	—
" wagon price,	"	bbls	—
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	2 00	—
To Wheeling,	"	2 25	—
		washed.	unwash
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	50 to 55	
Full Merino,	"	45 50	
Three fourths Merino,	"	40 45	
One half do.	"	35 40	
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	35 40	
Pulled,	"	30 33	

POTATOES, 60 to 85 cts. a bushel.

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

A person competent to take charge of and judiciously manage a large farm, of industrious and sober habits, is wanted as overseer. A man with a wife capable of attending to a dairy would be preferred. Apply to the subscriber, on the farm, Sparrow's Point, Patapsco Neck, Baltimore county, in person, or by letter directed to Baltimore.

may 8 3t* JAMES STEUART.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,	barrel.	—	—
BACON, ham new, Balt. cured	pound.	13	14½
Shoulders, do	"	11	12
Middlings, do	"	12	—
Assorted, country,	"	10	11
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	31	50
Roll,	"	25	31½
CIDER,	barrel.	1 75	2 00
CALVES, three to six weeks old	each.	5 00	6 00
Cows, new milch,	"	30 00	40 00
Dry,	"	—	—
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100lbs.	2 00	2 12½
CHOP RYE,	"	—	—
EGGS,	dozen.	25	2 12
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	—	—
No. 2,	"	—	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	4 50	4 75
Mackerel, No. 1, —— No. 2	"	12 00	15 00
No. 3,	"	7 75	—
Cod, salted,	cwt.	3 25	3 37
LARD,	pound.	12	13

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

		VIRGINIA.	
U. S. Bank,	par	Farmers Bank of Virgi.	1
Branch at Baltimore,	do	Bank of Virginia,	do
Other Branches,	do	Branch at Fredericksburg	½a¾
MARYLAND.		Petersburg,	1
Banks in Baltimore,	par	Norfolk,	1
Hagerstown,	o	Winchester,	¾
Frederick,	do	Lynchburg,	1-4a1 1-2
Westminster,	do	Danville,	do
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd,	do	Bank of Valley, Winch.	1-2
Do. payable at Easton,	do	Branch at Romney,	1a3.4
Salisbury,	1 per ct. dis.	Do. Charlestown,	do
Cumberland,	par	Do. Leesburg,	do
Millington,	do	Wheeling Banks,	2 1.2
DISTRICT.		Ohio Banks, generally	5
Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria,	Banks, ½ p.c.	New Jersey Banks gen.	3
PENNSYLVANIA.		New York City,	par
Philadelphia,	par	New York State,	¼a 1
Chambersburg,	½	Massachusetts,	2a2¼
Gettysburg	do	Connecticut,	do
Pittsburg,	2	New Hampshire,	do
York,	¼	Maine,	do
Other Pennsylvania Bks.	1	Rhode Island,	do
Delaware [under $5]	4	North Carolina,	3a3½
Do. [over 5]	1½	South Carolina,	4a5
Michigan Banks,	6	Georgia,	5a5¼
Canadian do.	10	New Orleans	5a6

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

John T. Durding & Co. encouraged by the favors shown them in the past year, are determined to offer no article to their friends but such as they can warrant, made of the very best materials, finished in a superior manner, of the newest patterns, and at liberal prices.

From John T. D.'s long experience in the manufacture of these articles he flatter himself that he can give entire satisfaction to those farmers, Commission Merchants, Captains and others who may favor him with their orders.

J. T. D. & Co. wish especially to recommend a lately improved and superior "Wheat Fan" as being admirably adapted to clean effectually and fast—price $25 They invite the attention of the public to their stock of Castings for ploughs or machinery, by the lb. or ton at the lowest prices Also on sale, New York ploughs, No. 10 1-4 at $3, No. 11 1-4 at 3 25, No. 12 1-4 at $3 75. Repairs in general done with neatness and despatch—

All orders for field and garden seeds, of the best kinds and fresh, will also be fuanished at our Agricultural Establish medt, upon the usual terms, by Thomas Denny, seedsman, Grant St. Balimore, rear of Messrs. Dinsmore & Kyle. fe26

MAHOOL'S IMPROVED VIRGINIA BAR-SHARE PLOUGH—*From One to Four Horses,*

Constantly on hand, for sale at No. 20 Cheapside.

These Ploughs are made of the best materials—oak beams and handles, wrought iron bar laid with steel, and can be repaired by any country smith.

May 1—tf R. M. TANSILL, Agent.

EVANS' PATENT SELF SHARPENING PLOUGHS, HARVEST TOOLS, &c.

The subscriber is now manufacturing C. & O. Evans' reverze point or self sharpening PLOUGHS; each share (of cast iron) has two points; and, by reversing act upon the principle of self sharpening, and therefore economy in using. These ploughs are made in the best possible manner, and will be sold on as reasonable terms, as can be had in this city; together with my extensive assortment of other make of ploughs, and agricultural implements generally.

In store, very superior Pennsylvania made Grain CRADLES with Waldron's & Griffin's Blades; Grain and Grass SCYTHES of Waldron's, Griffin's and American manufacture; Scythe Snathes and other harvest tools; Threshing Machines; Horse powers, &c. &c.

I have also patterns for, and have made some splendid Cast Iron Railings for private dwellings and Lamp Posts, and would invite those wanting such articles, to call and see my work.

All orders will meet prompt attention.

J. S. EASTMAN,

36 Pratt st. between Charles and Hanover sts.

May 15.

A BERKSHIRE BOAR.

The subscriber offers the services of his BERKSHIRE BOAR, to such farmers as may wish to improve their stock of hogs with this celebrated breed. He was bred by Col. C. N. Bement, of Three Hills farm near Albany, New York, is an animal of fine form, small bone, great depth of ham, and of easy keep. A pair of the same strain was sold a few months since by John R. Bryant, Esq. of Kentucky, for $500, and the subscriber will add that few breeds, if any, enjoy greater popularity among breeders.

Terms.—For each sow served by the subscriber's boar $2 will be charged, which must accompany the sow when sent, as also feed to last her during the time she may be at his house. EDWARD P. ROBERTS.

Philadelphia Road, two miles from Baltimore

may 15

THE IMPORTED SHORT-HORN DURHAM BULL LLEWELYN,

Will stand this season at MOUNT PLEASANT, 2 1-2 miles from Baltimore, on the Falls turnpike road, adjoining the Rockdale Silk Factory.

He is a beautiful fashionable roan, of fine size and points, and clean neck and head; and, as will be seen by his pedigree, is as thorough and high bred an animal as is to be found either in Europe or America.

LLEWELYN, roan, calved May 13, 1836; got by Maggot, 2238, bred by the Rev. H. Berry, d. Gay, by Mr. Whitaker's Norfolk, 2377; g. d. Grizel, by Young Wartaby, 2812; gr. g. d. by a son of Dimple, 594; Sir Dimple's sister was sold at Mr. C. Colling's sale for 410 guineas; gr. gr. g. d. by Mr. John Woodhouse's roan bull, Layton, a son of Mr. Charge's grey bull, 872.

Cows will be attended to by John Hussey, herdsman, who will take every care of them while in his charge.

TERMS—Each cow will be charged $10 to ensure her being in calf.

☞ I have examined Llewelyn, and consider him eminently qualified to improve the native breed of cattle, as also to perpetuate, in purity, his own peculiar and noble race. To say to one acquainted with the British herd book that he was bred by the late Rev. Mr. Berry, is at once to pronounce his eulogy; for it is well known that no one, since the time of the Collings', has been more eminently successful as a breeder in Europe, or contributed more to the improvement of British cattle.

EDWD. P. ROBERTS, Ed. Farmer & Gardener.

may 8 tf

SILK AGENCY,

Corner of E. and 7th streets, Washington City, D. C.

The subscriber having commenced an agency for the purchase and sale of SILK MULBERRY TREES, and all articles connected with the growing of Silk, offers for sale the following varieties of Mulberry Trees at Baltimore prices, viz. Multicaulis, Alpine, Brousa, White Italian and Canton; also Mammoth White Silk Worm's Eggs, warranted to be of superior quality. All the recent publications on silk growing for sale, and subscriptions received for the various periodicals edvoted to that subject. no 20 A. F. CALLAN.